Price, \$\$3,00 in 6 months, or \$2,623 in advance.

HOUS DEPARTMENT.

WENTH REPORT OF THE MCAN INSTITUTION.

Concluded from page 29.] OF WESTERN AFRICA. Slove Trade.

scribers were informed, in the that Dr. Hogan had gone out wice to Sierra Leone; and the oressed their persuasion that is institution. In this hope been disappointed. By ingived from that able and ento the African race, it e arrived at Sierre Leone and that, in the short space he had, in the discharge of har, rescued from the miseries bondage, and placed in a dom and comparative happithan 1500 of our fellow creahad been most assiduously eninvestigation of the slave cauad come before him; and, early of October last, had already detwo of those causes. But, of all ne vessel was restored to her al, even on that case, the Chief mined great doubts whether ght not to have been condem-

res, Dr. Hogan observes, who mleased in consequence of his er, (though upwards of 1500) significant proportion to those been carried off into slavery ume period. When the Coloturned to Sierra Leone, some she had previously, but inefsed three vessels from the of Negroes, off Cape Mount : intelligence had subsequently ed at the Colony, of four other garrived at Cape Mount, and ms for slaves. From every very side of Sierra Leone, aunts had been received there ps carrying off their wretched the greatest numbers and

Gambia alone, it seems, along that part of the Coast of Afriexception, perhaps, of the cinity of Sierra Leone, had fully purged of these trafficers Four of the cases which theen mentioned as decided m, and one of those waiting for in were from that river.

that even the Portuguese, me more effectual regulations dopted by the Government of to prevent its subject from the Slave Trade to the Northne, look to the frauds and the Havana to cover them tation, in their evasion of the kir own Government, and in violation of its treaty with in. One case of this descriponths ago, come before the of Sierra Leone; and, geneortuguese brought into that secret of its being the intenowners at Bahia to resort to m mode of carrying on their raffic at Whidah, Popo, and slaves obtained south of the is held, as they alleged, in ion with the slaves procured

unity of the Spanish flag from search, when employed in aguese, French, American, h property embarked in the ald be recognized, it is obat facility the British abolibe rendered a dead letter; ment or restriction of the other nations, a perfect he feelings of numanity-a matious, and delusive pad to the claims of liberality

ideed, be a most mortifying after all the efforts made by the total abolition of this the, British officers and seatrained to look tamely on, as of their own nation, and heir pirate like slave dealers tries, could securely prosefarious practices; and cover om penalty or prosecution by ally assumed, and no less granted to them. Yet this questionable result, if no inlations are adopted for vime of peace, vessels under h which may be engaged in

of Spain, the evil is one of ation; for the sovereign of as no territory, nor even any whole line of the Coast of Britain, on the contrary, numerous settlements on part of it; and, where she minion, exercises a right lace over her various subspread in great numbers Western Coast of North-

er the Spanish flag have no ng these parts, but to carry

on a trade in slaves; and, as a participation in that traffic has been declared felony in British subjects, and as it can scarcely be carried on any where on the North-western coast of Africa without their agency, immediate or remote, such regulations appear, in the case of Spain, to be most imperiously called for.

The institution will not fail to continue its utmost exertions for the removal of these enormous evils.

Colony of Sierra Leone.

With respect to the state of the Colony of Sierra Leone, the Chief Justice makes the following very striking remarks :--

" I have always thought, that, in the infancy of such a settlement, the certainty of its striking a deep root was the most important point, and ought to be the main consideration. The little vicissitudes of occasional blight or partial bloom, if they do not materially affect the vitality of the trunk, are scarcely ever worthy of the attention of a statesman, who wishes to legislate for a lengthened series of generations, and to provide for the interests of a remote posterity. I compassionate the weakness, therefore, that can dwell with emphasis on the minute fractions of good or of evil, which may have resulted from any particular system of measures at such a period of prematurity. For my own part I am perfectly satisfied to find a solid foundation of British pre-eminence, and of African civilization, laid here within the short space of one quarter of a century. A population of 10,060 free men collected on one spot so favorably situated, and guided and governed with a view to such noble and ennobling objects, forms too grand a stride in the moral march of human affairs, not to fix the attention of an enlightened observer, and cast into the shade every lesser consideration. When it is remembered, besides, that the numbers now actually in a course of intellectual cultivation, in the various schools and public institution in this Colony, exceed 1000, you will do justice to the feeling that leads me to the indulgence of prospective rather than of retrospective views; to a calm and encouraging anticipation of the future, in preference to a captious discussion of the past; to a settled, firm, and immoveable conviction, that the good or evil management of former times can have no other effect, in the revival of contentious questions respecting it, than to create disunion between the otherwise concurrent advocates of the common cause. I take this Colony, therefore, as it is; and, looking steadily, to the great objects which it was from its first settlement intended to promote, am WELL

"There is no doubt much, very much, to deplore, on the score of religion, on the score of morals, on the score of manners, or of the social tact, as derived from both religion and morals; on the score of depraved, but inveterate habits, and of lingering barbarism, and tardy improvement: yet I distinctly perceive all the principal elements of social order and effectual civilization in existence and vigor; requiring only the care of a skilful hand to mould them into form, and to collect from them, in that state, the early fruits of a successful and rapid cultivation."

It is with the deepest regret that the Directors have, within these few days, received intelligence that the able and upright magistrate who expressed these sentiments is now no more. His loss to the Colony cannot be too much lamented.

FUNDS. The Directors must again appeal, and they trust not without effect, to the liberality of the British public, in behalf of a cause in which the nation has so frequently and unequivocally testified its deep interest-an appeal, which, notwithstanding all the obloquy that has been so largely and unjustly heaped on the institution, they are disposed to believe will not be in vain. Let our own suffering countrymen be the first objects of a Briton's consideration; but let him not forget the duty which is owing, and which he is nationally pledged to discharge, toward his brethren of Africa; and let him also recollect, that a comparatively trifling sum will enable the institution to go on in its great work of extending civilization, and spreading light and information upon that extensive continent.

HEATHEN CHILDREN.

Extract from Bickersteth's Journal of Visits to Missionary Stations.]

Conversation with the Elder Boys in preparation for the Lord's Supper.

Canoffee, in Western Africa, April 13, 1816 .- I then called the boys together, to converse with them, for the last time, on

the subject of the Lord's Supper. Those whom I admitted, stated, in answer to questions which I proposed to each, separately and by himself, that they wished to go to the Sacrament-" Why ?" -" Because it is Christ's command."-"What do you feel about your sins ?"-" Sorry for them." " How shall you come to the Lord's Table ?"_" As a sinner." "What do the bread and wine represent?" -" The body and blood of Christ," " Why do you eat or drink them ?"-" In remembrance of his death.", " Have you examined yourself ?"-Four said, " Yes"-oth-

ers, "No." "Do you really resolve to strive against every sin ?"—" Yes," after a pause, from most. "On what are you depending for forgiveness of your sins ?"-Three said, " On Jesus !" the others said, "On prayer;" but, afterward, "On Jesus!" " Have you ill will against any one, or any one against you?"—Two stated instances t others said, at once, "No." Some answered these questions more readily and directly than others.

When I asked one, " Have you any thing particular that you would wish to say?" He answered, "I have nothing particular to say; but I see if I take the Lord's Supper that I must mind my heart." I told him that was his great work.

When I asked another, what he thought about his sins, he said, " Ail the week long my conscience has been so troubling me for my sins ! I have nothing in my mind but to pray to God to forgive my sins."

When I asked another if he was in charity with every one, he said, " I have forgiven all; but I am afraid torgiven me." He then told me the particulars of the quarrel, when it appeared that his offending was accidental.

I asked another, if any thing particular was in his mind; he answered, " I should like to pray more to God."

One, at first, said, that he should go as righteous: probably meaning, that he should do right in going ; for when I examined him further, he said, " I have done plenty wrong, Sir."

April 14, 1816. Sunday .- This has been an interesting and important day for the dear elder Children at Bashia.

Soon after ten o'clock the Bashia children came. Before service I called the whole thirteen, with whom I had talked on the subject, into my bed-room, and told them, that there were several good children among them, whom I thought it better not to admit, because they did not fully understand the nature of the ordinance, or were not in a suitable disposition. By the time the Lord's Supper would be again administered, they would know more about it, and might be fully prepared to be admitted to it.

The Church was quite filled with Children, Grumettas, and some natives. They seemed attentive whilst I explained the doctrine of the resurrection of Christ, and the benefits which believers obtain thereby. I afterward administered the Lord's Sup-

per to Mr. and Mrs. Henner, Mr. and Mis. Wenzel, Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm, Mr. Harrison-Stephen Caulker, Jacob Renner, Simeon Wilhelm, Geo. Lancaster, William Butscher, and Jane Welsh. It was truly pleasing to see the children receive it with a serious and humble spirit; and I pray and hope, that their souls may be strengthened by it.

The natives, and the other children, stayed during the communion service.

dren who had received the Lord's Supper, in order to give them suitable counsel and admonitions. I reminded them, that now the eyes of others would be upon them; that they would disappoint our hopes and incur great guilt, if they walked inconsistently with a Christian profession. I then said. " I will give you two directions :--Be regular in private prayer, morning and evening-and read your Bible daily." I then enlarged on these duties, and prayed

with them. An affecting incident, which took place among the children, will awaken hope re-

specting them. The elder boys often choose and repeat the Psalm which is to be sung in Family worship. One of the boys having behaved perversely was reproved by Mr. Renner, who told him the evil and danger of sin. The boy seemed much affected by the admonition. It was his turn to choose the Psalm, on the evening of the day in which he had been reproved. He chose the fifty-first psalm, beginning,

" Have pity, Lord! O Lord, forgive! Let a repenting rebel live. He repeated it evidently under great depression, till he came to these words-" Though sudden vengeance seize my breath." The poor lad here paused—he could go no farther—he burst into tears—the whole School sympathized with him, and were evidently deeply affected. We know who has said, A broken and contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise.

DESCRIPTION OF BATTICOTTA,

The Missionary Station of Mesers. RICH-ARDS and MEIGS, in the Island of Ceylon. Extracted from their Journal of Oct. 1816.

Batticotta lies about six miles N. W. of the fort of Jaffnapatam, about half a mile from the sea-shore, and in sight of it. The situation is pleasant and airy Although it is surrounded on three sides by haddy, (rice) fields, yet the ground on which it stands is dry and healthy. On the north towards Changane the land is a little higher and very dry. It may be well to remark here, that the whole district of Jaffna, unlike the middle and southern parts of the Island, is very level; though the land is a few feet higher in some places than in others. All the ground belonging to the place at Batticotta amounts by measurement to three acres, three roods, eleven perches, and 159 links. On this ground | cheap, easily procured and put on. The | we visited was a person who had sent to

are a church, a dwelling house, and five other small buildings, two yards, a garden, four wells, eleven margosa trees, and fiftyone palmyra trees; all belonging to the Ceylon government. That you may know in what state we found them, we give a short description of them.

1. The church. This is said to be the finest church in the whole district, and in the best state of repair. It was first built by the Portuguese, when they were masters of the island in the sixteenth century, (as were all these churches and houses,) and repaired by the Dutch in 1678, as appears by the date on the western end of the building. This is the reason why it is now in a better state of repair than the other churches in the district. After the English became masters of the island, in 1795-6, the church and houses were much neglected, and have been since fast going to decay. Many of the walls are much broken by the banians which grow in them, and break them down. This church has, however, received very little injury from them. But the walls of the dwelling-house are much broken. The church is a very large and noble building. It is 171 feet in length on the outside, 163 on the inside, walls four feet thick. The width of it is 65 feet on the outside, and 57 on the inside. The walls are not high, and they have no galleries in this country. There is no roof on the church, but the walls, pillars, and arches are almost entire. They are built principally of coral stones, which appear to grow harder by exposure to the sun. Many of the buildings have already stood nearly three hundred years, and would probably stand as much longer were proper care taken of them. From one end of the church to the other, at an equal distance from a line drawn through the centre, run two rows of massy pillars, 20 in number, each 10 feet in circumference, supporting eighteen fine arches, which are so much higher than the walls of the church as to support the roof. The width of the church is so great, that a roof could not otherwise be easily supported. We are anxious to cover the building as soon as we have the means in our power. Two thirds of it will be sufficiently large to contain any congregation that we, or our successors, shall probably ever be able to collect. By making a partition we can have one third of it for school rooms, or for a printing press, should we ever have occasion to use it for that purpose.

2. The dwelling-house. This is only one story high, according to the custom of the country. It is more than 100 feet in length, and 41 or 42 in breadth. It will contain eight rooms, five of which are large, and three smaller ones. The house requires a great deal of repairing before it will be a suitable habitation for two families. The walls are broken in many without a roof, doors or windows; in short, nothing remained but the walls and floors, which are of brick. This, in the time of the Dutch, was the country seat of the second officer in command at Jaffna. It may be made a very convenient and pleasant habitation, and the expense will not be very great, as labor is cheap in this country, and particularly in this district. But it requires a large stock of patience to wait for these workmen to accomplish any thing, as they are uncommonly lazy, and have many feast days, and other things to interrupt them.

3. The five small buildings. These are a kitchen, a stable, a guard house, and two other small out houses. The walls of some of these are considerably broken, and all are without roofs or windows.

4. The yards. There are two of these directly back of the house, and about 57 feet by 25. They are surrounded by a wall about eight feet high, built of the same materials as the walls of the house.

5. The garden. From the large yard back of the house, you enter the garden through a door. The garden contains about one acre and three fourths of land, or nearly half of the whole. It is enclosed by a fine wall, built of coral stone laid in mortar, and at the top fixed in the form of a roof to shed the rain. It is nine feet high. It must have been built at great expense. The quality of the soil is not quite so good

as that around Tillipally.

6. The wells. Three of these are in the garden to water it in the dry season, and one very excellent one in the large yard very near the house. The water in them appears to be good, though we have not vet had sufficient time and opportunity to ascertain.

7. The trees. The eleven margosa trees are in front of the house, between it and the church, which is about twenty rods from the house. The margosa tree makes very good timber and boards, and from the nut a valuable oil is expressed. The fifty one palmyras are all but one in the garden. Of this number 29 are fruitful and 23 are barren. Of this tree there are the male and female. Both are necessary. The female tree only bears fruit, and is good for timber. The rafters of all these houses are made of this tree. The leaf of this tree forms the Olla, so much used by the natives instead of paper. It is also much used to form the roofs of houses, and it answers very well for two or three years, when it must be renewed. The ollas are

house at Batticotta, and also at Tillipally will be covered with them. The fruit of the tree constitutes the principal food of the natives one half of the year. Thirty or forty trees will support a family. The tree often grows to the height of more than 100 feet without branches, and the trunk through this extent continuing of an uniform size, being from twelve to fifteen or eighteen inches in diameter. The fruit grows among the large leaves, which form a circle of ten or twelve feet in diameter around the top. The cocoa nut tree grows and bears fruit in a similar manner, except that the leaves are much longer, a single leaf being commonly twelve or fifteen feet in length. The cocoa-nut does not grow so erect as the palmyra, and the color of its wood is much lighter. The wood of the palmyra is black, or a dark brown. A tall cabbage with long leaves that has no head, will give you some idea of the shape of these curious and very useful trees.

MISSION AT TILLIPALLY.

Extract from the Journal of Messrs. WAR-REN and Poor, American Missionaries at Tillipally in the Island of Ceylon.

Sabbath, Oct. 20, 1816 .- D. Bast, Esq spent the day with us. In the morning about 30 people came to the house to hear what we had to say. We explained to them the object of our coming to dwell among them, and the manner in which we should proceed in accomplishing it. They professed to be well pleased with our intentions, and expressed a wish to have their children instructed. At the suggestion of Mr. Bast, we appointed a meeting to be held next Sabbath at Mallagum, two miles distant toward Jaffaapatam in Mr. B's. court house. This gentleman, a native of Dutch descent, is a sitting magistrate, and holds his court at Mallagum. His jurisdiction extends over fourteen parishes in this district. He appears to be a truly pious man; takes a lively interest in our settling here, and we think will afford us much assistance in our missionary work.

Sabbath 27 .- This morning sixty persons came to us. We held worship in our house. Sung in English, prayed in Malabar, by the assistance of an interpreter, and expounded the 2d chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, concluded with singing and prayer. After the services we had some conversation with the people. They were ready to acknowledge that what we had said to them was good, and expressed a wish that we might preach to them every Sabbath. We are aware that very unworthy motives may induce this people to come to us; but we are gratified in having an opportunity of opening to them the treasures of the Gospel, hoping that in due time, God will bless the means of his own appointment. In consequence of heavy places by the banian trees. We found it rains we had no meeting at Mallagum. In

the afternoon held worship in the family. Wednesday 30. We see some good effects of the Rev. Mr. Palm's exertions among this people, though he labored under great disadvantages. The prejudices of the people are in some degree removed; some knowledge of Christianity was communicated, and here are ten or twelve boys who attended his school, now wishing to be instructed by us. Though we are not ready to open a school, yet as these boys are daily with us, we have given them passages of Scripture written on ollas, which they commit with surprising facility .they are also learning the English alphabet.

Tuesday 12. Engaged in studying the Tamul language. We much need the assistance of some one who is acquainted with the grammar and principles of the language. Such a person it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain on this island. We have one set of elementary books. Books of this description cannot be purchased here. On the continent they are scarce, and excessively dear. Maileappa, our interpreter, is able to assist us in construing and pronouncing the language. He is the son of a native clergyman, is preparing for the ministry, and we think, gives some evidence of possessing the essential qualifications.

This day we made our first visits among the natives. We visited two sick women; the one a poor widow, the mother of an active intelligent little boy, who has expressed an earnest desire to come and write passages of Scripture with the other boys, but was under the necessity of using every exertion with his two brothers, to procure rice for the family. After proper inquiry, we concluded to give him two measures, nearly two quarts of rice, worth four cents per week, which will enable him to devote his time to study. We also gave him a cubit of cloth, which serves for a full dress, which he very much needed. He did not need a knowledge of our language to express to us his feelings. His countenance and gestures manifested the gladness of his heart, in being placed in such favorable circumstances. On visiting this boy's mother, we were pleased to see, suspended from the roof of the cottage, a number of ollas on which were written the passages of Scripture which the other boys had learned, and which this had transcribed. On asking the woman if she had any knowledge of Christianity, she replied, that she knew only what her son had read to her from the ollas. The other woman whom

1451 REVIVAL IN SHOREHAM, VT.

From the Religious Intelligencer. In the remarkable vicissitudes of the Church in this place, there is much useful instruction. By the experience of others, we are taught that there is much remaining corruption in the best of Christians; and while we lament that those who are a light to the world, should so frequently be a cause of stumbling, we have great reason to rejoice in the covenant faithfulness of God, who is ever ready to forgive and bless his children who repent and do their first works.

A brief sketch of the History of the Church in Shoreham, (Vt.) communicated by the Rev. Mr. Morton.

Narratives of the rise and progress of religion in a place are honorable to God, and edifying to His people. They are sometimes the means of arousing the ungodly from the slumbers of sin, and of producing the anxious enquiry, "what shall we do?" It is with a humble hope that God may be glorified, Christians comforted, and some stupid sinner led to pause and reflect on his situation, that I furnish you with a narrative of this Church.

A short time previous to the revolutionary war a few individuals came to this town, and began a settlement. But they abandoned it during that contest. After its termination, they returned, and soon the increase of settlers was considerable. In May 1792, the Church was formed, consisting of 11 members, 7 males and 4 females .-During the ensuing autumn there was a revival of religion. The church at this period was seldom privileged with ministerial labor, yet it is believed that the Divine Redeemer was graciously present in their meetings for conference and prayer, blessed their humble efforts to advance His cause, and replenished their souls with spiritual joy.

In March, 1794, the people were favored with the labors of Rev. Ammi R. Robbins, and Rev. Peter Starr, missionaries from Connecticut. On the 26th of this month, 15 persons were added to the church, and the present articles of Faith and Covenant were adopted. In 1797, there were 5 persons added to the church; and 7 in 1798. During this year there was an unusual attention to religion. In the latter part of the year 1802, a revival of religion commenced, and continued into the year 1803. A revival also commenced in the latter part of the year 1804, and continued during the whole of the year 1805.

The zest of the people in those happy days, to attend on the means of grace was truly commendable. Although for the most part deprived of the preached gospel, they met statedly on the Sabbath for the worship of God, and frequently on other The little church also observed days of fasting and prayer. Such was the eagerness of the people, that after having borne the burden and heat of the day,it was not esteemed a hardship, but a delight, to walk two, three, or four miles to a conference. A rainy day and a muddy road, were soldom a barrier sufficient to hinder the members of the Church, separated in different and distant parts of the town, from meeting together for instruction, supplication and praise. And frequently did a lighted torch guide individuals in the foot path through miles of wood to the place where prayer was wont to be made. This zeal was not confined to seasons of religious attention. There was a good degree of punctuality and faithfulness in the church generally. They seemed to be of one heart and one soul.

The records of the church are defective respecting the time when members were admitted; but we learn from them, however, that from May 24, 1798, to Dec. 24, 1805, there was an increase to the church of 29 members.

On the 26th of Dec. 1805, Rev. Evans Beardsley, was ordained pastor of this church. In the year 1806, 25 persons united with the church. During the three succeeding years there were but two individuals added to the church. May 3,1809, Rev. Mr. Beardsley was dismissed.

Previous to his dismission there were serious difficulties in the church. These continued and became more and more alarming. The sanctuary was almost forsaken; the sacramental Supper for a long time was discontinued; brother was arrayed against brother, and those, who had solemnly covenanted to walk in love, refused to hear each other pray.

Such was the criminal and deplorable situation of the church in August, 1809. when Rev. Samuel Cheever was employed to preach in this place. In autumn of this year a revival of religion commenced in Middlebury and several places. There were, however, no signal displays of Divine Grace here, till about the time of the State Thanksgiving. On the evening of this day, a ball and a religious conference were appointed. The ball was but thinly attended; for some of the managers, and many of the youth, preferred the house of prayer to the place of amusement. The work had now evidently begun, and from this time it rapidly increased. To use the language of Mr. Cheever, the faithful and honored instrument of promoting the glorious work, " it was now a rare thing for a number of weeks that we held a conference, without hearing both the groans of the wounded, and the songs of the deliver-The heavens were bowed, the Holy Glost descended, and sinners were evidently born again; but the church was stilf divided. In the midst of this unbappy schism, it is believed that some part of the church was favored with the spirit of grace and supplication. On Saturday after thanksgiving, the church had a meet-

ceeding week the church met on the same religious experience.
business, and happily it was a season of This revival prevailed in the Baptist Sobusiness, and happily it was a season of joy. The members of the church, male and female, mutually confessed their faults, and both asked and received forgiveness of each other. Sensible that their unhallowed contensions had brought a public scandal on the cause of Christ, the church as a body, came forward on the next Lord's day, and made a public and humble confession to the congregation. Seldom was a scene more solemn and affecting. Here was a whole church, but a few days since alienated apparently beyond the possibility of reconciliation, now with all the tenderness and harmony of fraternal love, with tears of penitence and joy, publicly confessing their faults and asking the forgiveness of unbelievers. This was evidently a matter of joy to the congregation; and probably no other event was instrumental of so much good. The converts were filled with delight; opposers and infidels were confounded. Previous to this happy reconciliation, the members of the church were frequently interrogated by the converts, " have you settled your difficulties? we want a home?" On the same week in which the church made her confession, 11 persons presented themselves as candidates for admission, and | gave satisfactory evidence of picty. On the following 22; and thus it continued week after week, till on the last Sabbath in January, 1810, the church which lately appeared on the eve of ruin, was enlarged by the addition of 62 members. On the last Sabbath in March, 31 were received into the church, and in June, at a sacramental season, 16-making in all 109; of whom upwards of 50 were heads of families. This revival brought into the church some of the most respectable inhabitants of the town. I am informed likewise, that during this religious attention, not far from 60 persons united with the Baptist Church in this place.

From June, 1810, to the ordination of the present Pastor, June 30, 1814, 24 were received into the church. Since his ordi-

nation, 45. Here the narrative might close, but as we have recently been blessed with a considerable revival of religion, gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, our dear Redeemer, requires that it should not be passed over in silence. A revival of religion commenced in Middlebury, June, 1816, and extended to other towns. A severe drought also prevailed in this part of the country during the spring, summer, and autumn of the year 1816, which occasioned no small anxiety and alarm, and was made subservient to the cause of Christ. But notwithstanding the drought, and while the' work of Divine Grace was powerful and triumphant in adjacent towns, an astonishing degree of stupidity reigned in this place. The wise and foolish virgins slumbered together. Early in the fall, howeyer, a few individuals appeared to awake, and being convinced of our need of the effusions of the Holy Spirit, became earnest and persevering in prayer. About the same time a few young people became unusually serious. They continued in nearly the same state of mind for several weeks. seriousness was increasing; at others it was impossible to tell whether it was stationary or declining. At length an individual obtained a hope; but there was not another instance of the kind for a fortnight. On the 4th of Oct. 1816, the church chose a committee of twelve men to visit all the members, enquire into their spiritual state, and make a report at the next monthly church meeting. The committee were in some degree faithful to their appointment; and the measure was instrumental of considerable good. By this time, the revival had begun; it continued for a number of months; and there were instances of hopeful conversion during the last spring and summer. What might with propriety be called the revival, continued about four months. To us the meetings were highly interesting; but I would not protract the parrative with a detail of circumstances, when similar ones are witnessed in every religious revival. The circumstances of one meeting, however, are deemed worthy of record. It was the evening of New-Year's day. There was a conference meeting in a school-house, in which 21 persons arose and spoke in favor of religion and in praise of their Redeemer. Many of these, in the judgment of charity, were new-born babes in Christ. The meeting was free from enthusiasm, or a noisy, boisterous zeal. It was still and solemn, and many wept. Many circumstances conspired to render the season deeply interesting. We had that day attended the funeral of a young man, cut down in the bloom of life, with only one week's illness; and as he had many relatives, his death produced considerable solemnity. This, together with the reflections that would naturally arise, at such a time and on such an occasion, rendered the season peculiarly solemn. As

seemed resolved to live a new life. A solemn stillness characterized the work. A stranger probably would have discovered nothing unusual in the place: while the observing Christian could but see that Jehovah was among us in very deed. Modesty and diffidence of their hope were characteristic of converts. They were of various ages from 50 down to 11 years. Infidelity and other delusions fled before the light and power of truth; and some, who had long been held in the chains of destructive heresy, were redeemed from its thraldom, and made to grace the triumphs of the cross. On the 19th of Jan. 1817, there were 9 persons received into the church; on the 23d of March, 13; and

they had commenced a new year, many

us for medicine. At each place about 40 ing on the subject of their difficulties, and 12 since that time. Making in all 34; 9 appointed a day of the following week as a of whom were received by letters from sisseason of fasting and prayer. The suc- ter churches, and 25 by a relation of their

sorrow and gladness; every eye was bath- ciety in this town; and perhaps in propored in tears, every countenance glowed with tion to their number was as great as with us. Previous to the revival among us, the Methodists found access into a part of the town, inhabited chiefly by Universalists, collected a meeting, and were undoubtedly instrumental of good. It is believed the Holy Spirit blessed their labors, and that by their instrumentality some souls were brought home to Christ. Notwithstanding our diversity of sentiments, there is a good degree of harmony among the different religious denominations of this town .-I am cordially received among them, especially among the Baptists, who usually attend meeting when I preach in their neighborhoods, and appear to receive the word with all readiness. The number of hopeful converts in the late revival, is about 60. The number is small compared with the many thousands of Israel in other places; yet this work deserves to be recorded to the everlasting honor of our Redeemer .-What shall we render unto the Lord, for all his benefits ?"

There have been 5 revivals of religion since the formation of this church, besides seasons of unusual seriousness in some neighborhoods. The present number of members is 165, besides 18 who have removed from this place at different times, without receiving letters of dismission.-There have been seven excommunications.

The sentiments embraced by this church, are what, by way of distinction, we term the doctrines of grace." These are the doctrines which have been inculcated, and blessed by the Holy Spirit to the awakening and conversion of sinners, and the edification of believers.

There is in this place a Female Cent Society, which annually contributes its mite for the support of Foreign Missions .-There is also a Juvenile Tract Society, formed a year ago last August, consisting of nearly an hundred members. We have paid considerable attention to catechetical instruction; and Sabbath Schools were established last summer in six districts, and attended with encouraging success. Here we would erect our " Ebenezer," a monument to the praise of our God and Saviour; and in view of the prosperity of this church, exclaim with devout humility and lively gratitude, " Not unto us, not un-

to us; but unto thy, me be all the glory." Yours, dear Sir, with respect, DANIEL O. MORTON. Shoreham, Vt. Jan. 14, 1818.

REVIVAL IN KENTUCKY.

To the Editor of the Weekly Recorder. "Paris, Ken. Jan. 1, 1818.

" DEAR SIR,-It is with thankfulness to God that I transmit to you some information with respect to the state and prospects of the church of which I am a member .-The Lord has been pleased to look upon us, and to repair the severe loss which we had sustained in the death of our former worthy pastor, the Rev. Samuel Ranells by the late settlement among us of the Rev. William Wallace.

" The ordination and installment of this servant of God, took place on the 24th day This was a season of anxious and solemn , of last month, he having previously delivsuspense. Sometimes we concluded the ered his trial sermon, and sustained an examination on theology and general science, to the satisfaction of the members of the Presbytery. On the day of these solenin transactions, our meeting-house was crowded; and an interest and seriousness of more. than ordinary description was manifestly depicted upon every countenance, and reigned throughout the large assembly of spectators and auditors. O, how thankful we desire to feel before God, that he has not left the Paris Church in her desolation, and that our eyes and ears are blessed with the delightful and evident proofs of a precious and much-needed refreshing from His Divine presence!

"On Thursday, the day following the ordination of our Pastor, a sacramental service commenced, which continued till Monday following. During the service we were evidently favored with an effusion of the Holy Spirit of God: and about 20 on the occasion were added to the roll of our communicants. Nor have we any reason to believe that the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ means to content itself with this accession to his kingdom. On the contrary, the regular and profound regard which is paid to Divine ordinances-the deep and soloma attention which marks our assemblies-the interest, the concern, the tenderness of mind, which are visibly portrayed upon almost every face, both in social and public meetings, are lovely and decisive proofs that the good work which God has begun is still going on among us.

"The revival is effected by the silent operations of the Divine Spirit, convincing inners of their lost condition, and enabling them to look to the Lord Jesus Christ, as their only resource against the condemnation of the law-their only hope for salvation and eternal life. I trust in God, that all the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, will be made to participate in the ust and amiable effects of this interposition of his mercy. A general seriousness prevails; dissipation is declining; and society already feels the good effects of the change that has been experienced. Religion is a sweet thing. The Lord bring all his poor lost creatures home to himself, that we may all glorify his name, and be

happy forever! " I forgot to mention, that among our hopeful converts there are four adults, who received baptism—all heads of families.— It is pleasing to see "the Captain of salvation," thus enter into the heart of Satan's kingdom, and thence bring out trophles of the riches and power of his grace. alow delightful to see the Great Preacher of

Peace thus preaching peace to them that were afar, and by the charms of his voice, and the efficacy of his blood, bringing them nigh unto God! O, how nigh !- Children of baptism, where are you? Is God in awful anger, going to pass you by, and make to himself a people out of those who were not a people? Children of baptism, awake from this slumber, and consider the privileges which have been sealed to you by this great and sacred ordinance, before you renounce them forever. I should be very happy to see, in your excellent paper, an essay or two on the obligations of children who have been devoted to God in baptism. A large portion of your readers have children thus dedicated to God, for whose salvation our hearts yearn most tenderly; and a word from you might have an effect, which would fill with unspeakable joy many a father's and mother's heart.

Yours, &c. W. Hamilton."

REVIVAL IN SOUTH CAROLINA. " Abbeville, Nov. 1, 1817.

" DEAR FRIEND, -Since I last wrote to you, there have been three religious Tract Societies organized in Abbeville District. There is a considerable revival of religion in almost all the churches of our denomination in Pendleton District. About 60 have been added to our church. We hope it is the beginning of better times : for the present aspect of religious society generaly in these southern States is by no means flattering. The world is the great object of pursuit, and few are making the important inquiry, What must we do to be saved? Yours, &c. WM. H. BARR."

REVIVAL IN BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Messenger, Feb. 14. A revival of religion commenced in this City, on Fell's Point, six or seven weeks since. About four hundred whites, and one hundred blacks, have been united to the Methodist Society on the Point. The work is still progressing, and about three hundred have been united to the Methodist Societies in town. The whole number of hopeful converts now exceeds eight hundred. We are unable to give particulars at the present time, but shall do it as soon as we have it in our power.

EXTENSIVE MISSIONARY FIELD.

From the Chillicothe Recorder. " Shelbyville, Ken. Dec. 30, 1817.

" REV. AND DEAR SIR,-I have just returned from a missionary tour through the Illinois Territory. Nothing of an interesting nature occurred, during my travels .-The inhabitants are very destitute of moral and religious instruction; and, as might be expected, the state of society in many instances very deplorable. The territory is new divided into twelve counties, and the population is supposed to be about fifty thousand; and not a solitary Presbyterian clergyman is settled in that extensive region, to break the bread of life to these perishing immortals. There are a few Baptist preachers in the Territory, and the Methodists have circuits formed through the principal settlements. In addition to these, the Dunkers have formed a respectable society on the Mississippi, and the people called 'the Schismatics,' but who denominate themselves 'Christians,' are organizing churches on the Wabash. But still the great mass of the people may be said, with propriety, to be enveloped in the darkness of ignorance, destitute of the knowledge and the fear of God.

"The prospects in Kaskaskia, I think, are flattering. There are in that place a number of respectable citizens, who appear extremely solicitous to have a clergyman settled among them : and I think, all things considered, there is there the most promising opening for the settlement of a clergyman that I have seen in the western

" I had the pleasure of being instrumental in forming a missionary society in Morgansfield, Union County, Kentucky .-The society was not organized when I left that place, though the number of subscribers was more than sufficient for that purpose, according to the constitution. I expect the particulars of their organization shortly, when I shall probably make a further communication. John F. Crow."

HEATHEN CHILDREN.

From the Baltimore Messenger. First Annual Report of the " Baltimore Female Mite Society for the Education of Heathen Children in India." Since the formation of the society in January,

1817, they have collected, in life subscriptions annual subscriptions, and donations, the sum of seven hundred and eighty two dollars and fourteen cents; which, as appears from the treasurer's report, has been disposed as follows: Remitted in April last to the "American Board of

Commissioners, for Foreign Missions," to be employed by them for the purpose specified in the first article of the constitution 700 00 Contingent expenses, printing, &c. 20 95 1-2 Balance in the treasurer's hands 61 18 1-2 Although the directors feel compelled to acknowledge, (and they mention the circumstance with deep regret,) that they have met with con-siderable oppositition in prosecuting the objects of the society, yet their success has greatly exceed-

ed their most sanguine expectations; and they rejoice that they have been enabled to produce honorable testimonials, that the hearts of many Christians in their city are engaged in the glorious cause of evangelizing the heathen.

That the establishment of free schools under the direction of the missionaries, for the education of heathen children, is one of the easiest and most certain methods of introducing Christianity among them, none, who have paid any attention to the subject, will doubt. It becomes the duty, there-fore, of all who desire the extension of Christ's

kingdom in the world, to contribute of their substance towards the accomplishment of this grand In has been estimated by our missionaries in India, that "the total expense of a school, consisting of fifty children, need not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars a year." Upon this calculation, six annual subscribers to the Female Mite Society, are the instruments of saving one fellow im-

idolatry, and of bringing him up in the "nu and admonition of the Lord." Think of the Christian mothers and sisters! and without the trifling contribution required to save poor creatures from destruction.

poor creatures from destruction.

The Directors are aware that objection been made to "sending our money to a dist while there is so much to be done at home," have we not enough to enable us to do some both at home and abroad? Do religion and a formation the large at home for him. flourish the less at home for being on and abroad? Do we become less interested i temporal and spiritual concerns of ourselve friends, and our neighbors, in proportion zeal for the increase of the Redeemer's in throughout the earth? It is an established that where the missionary spirit is most previously most money is collected for aiding spread of the gospel throughout all lands the spread of the gosper throughout an lands the the greatest exertions made to instruct a lighten the poor and destitute at home. Within the short period since this societ

been instituted, how many new Sunday S have sprung up in this city, the manager teachers of which complain of nothing bu teachers of which comprain of nothing to they cannot prevail upon the ignorant to and receive instruction. The Christian desire and endeavor to do good to all man far as he has opportunity; always remen that there lives not the man, however de and forlorn his situation, however remoter and forform his situation, however remote if which he inhabits, v. ho has not a soul arp in the sight of God, as his own; and in pro-as he values that free salvation, which ish trust, will he be interested for the salvation brother man.

brother man.

The Rev. Mr. May, a missionary at Chin in the province of Bengal, thus addresses the

dren of our highly favored land: "Pray for the poor Hindoo children; por them and pity them. Millions have none to for their souls. O, could you see the little tures placing their lighted laws. for their souls. O, could you see the little tures placing their lighted lampsat the wai in honor of their imaginary gods! could y them making idols of mud, and offering to at the river side! above all, if you saw the bodies floating down the river, or torm by the ful birds of prey, and mangled by dog an als, you would pray for them; you would pray for them; you would them. Could you behold the helpless is the breast, deserted by its mother, just a ascend the pile to be consumed to asks whoody of her husband, you would pity them. ascend the pile to be consumed to ashes a body of her husband, you would pity them would pray for them; nay more, give you and your silver for their instruction. I know what you will give, and then I shall how much you love Jesus, and how much sire that the poor wandering lambs may be sire that the poor wandering lambs may be into his fold."

into his fold."

It is, indeed, very desirable, that deshould be taught to bestow their cents and silver for such objects. They would soon le derive much greater happiness from the prof little self-denials, when they have the grothers in view, than they ever experienced toy shop or confectioner's. They would be ing ap for future and more enlarged useful this world, and if actuated by sincere love than degard for his glory, preparing for an er of unmingled joy and peace. of unmingled joy and peace.

of unmingled joy and peace.

At a meeting of the society, held January.

1818, the following ladies were elected of of it, according to the third article of the cotion: Mrs. SANGER, President; Mrs. G. DUGAN, Treasurer; Miss REBECCA Re-Secretary; and ten Managers. The reader is referred to an article on the

ject on the first page in this paper. -101

WORCESTER CHARITABLE SOCIE The last annual report of the Director Religious Charitable Society in the Cou Worcester, was published in part in the Re of January 6th. We now give the state

Treasury at the annual meeting, Sept. 17,

The whole sum received into the Tre
with what was previously in it, was \$1854. Of this sum were received-\$185 37 For Education,
For Foreign Missions,
For Feeble Churches, For Bibles, &c. Discretionary,

The Expenditures for the year ending Sept. 1817, have been-For Education. For Foreign Missions. For Feeble Churches, For Bibles, &c. Contingencies, Postage, &c.

Balance in the Treasury,

On the day of the annual meeting, 1817, and since that day, the followings been received to meet the expenses of the year :-- Of the Millbury Branch, \$28,00; Contribution, 20, 26; Female Cent Soc bury, 16, 38; Rev. Ebenr. Chaplin, 5, 00; Northborough and Berlin Branch. bury, 16, 38; Rev. Ebenr. Caspin.

5, 00; Northborough and Berlin Branch,
Female Cent Society, Northborough, 14,
male Cent Society, Berlin, 11, 00; Upto
17, 00; Female Cent Society, Upton,
WestminsterBranch, 40, 00; Winchends
17, 00; Royalston Branch, 23, 00; Souf
Branch, 21, 00; Shrewsbury Branch, 11,
male Cent Society, Shrewsbury, 22, 61
borough Branch, 40, 00; Spencer Branch
AtholBranch, 27, 00; FemaleCentSociety,
22, 01; Leicester Branch, 27, 00; Fem
Society, Leicester, 25, 04; Princeton
27, 50; Female Cent Society, Princeton
Southbridge Branch, 23, 00; Female
Southbridge Branch, 23, 00; Female Southbridge Branch, 23, 00; Female ciety, Rutland, 17, 60; Ward Branch FemaleCent Society, Ward, 8, 22; West Branch, 17, 00; Fem. Aux. Charitable Wast Boyleton, 26, 24, Parton Branch burgh Male Branch, 30, 00; Fitchbur Branch, 49, 43; Female Cent Society, ham 24, 50; Milford Branch, 10, 00; and youth, in Milford, 1, 30; Donation of the control hand of Dr. Crane, 1, 00; Contribution nual meeting, Holden, 20, 87; Uxbride 14, 25; Uxbridge Contribution, 16, 97 Reed, Worcester, 3, 00; Female Cen Westminster, 20, 00; Moses Whitney,

The Directors return their cordial that generous patrons of this Society, for their ble encouragement in the good work, with the hope that they will not grewell doing; and they cannot but notice culiar sensibility, the liberal aid they had ed from the female part of the Christian ty. They wish the daughters of Zion ly share in the imperishable riches of the The Directors continue to solicit the and charities of the Christian public; and charities of the Christian public; give notice that any monies left with Daniel Waldo, in Worcester, or transtee the Treasurer, in Millbury, for the use ciety, will be thankfully received and applied. By order of the Board,

JOSEPH GOFFE, P. WARREN FAY, Co.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Providence, Feb. 17.—It is undersome Episcopal Society has recently be at Chepachet, in Gloucester, by the Christ's Church—and that a petition ferred to the Honorable General Assert of incorporation. It is also undersome valuable lot of land has been present Society, by Joseph Wilmarsh, Esq. of the control of the contro

ing it from its con fored up for the than there is what the Lord hath av trust to the resul at to my experience, the excitement of feel od by the "glad tidis of the omnipotence shall we do?" ou sof death not to rej ough we feel, and Christian feeling, isC tit may be fast lock mst expand—and exect ian joy springs from Ch

inciple that lives by ach is the branch. And if mptedly joyful, numberless occasi the Providence of Go aver, in exhortation charity, to advance als of religion" are m. They furnish the social and pr of sweet medita we they not still m e leaf fadeth, an ter." Is it not be clined to fornake or themselves br d to neglect pray in a state of inacti

mly the importu God, forgive, I bes arise, for he is am no apprehensions thoroughly per mman means for ut the "mighty p tary to conceive, w ley may deduce and encourage qually offensive to

piritual welfare. may without cer " for God has any notions of e with this du arly false. V at the hopes of are glory dep ben; and in prop adent exertio

decline. If the were gener of God, there is no the daughter o lodge in a gar ity," we should

THE RUSSIAN se of the Emp diast week, w

not but remark, that if Christians, rerread an account of a revivthe conversion of a sinner from ways, would immediately retire to I praise God for this instance of pray that the good work might se where it is begun; their mivened, and there is reason to be much greater effusions of Ilmay be allowed the expreshreverence, " God loves to have dedge his favors." And when medily give them more. Were ted at, universally adopted, we a find that true religion would through the world than it evnd there would be thousands of dered up for the out-pouring of the othan there is at present, and will song would oftener be, ist the Lord hath done for me."

to the result of our own obserpay experience, we cannot but adtement of feeling among the chilthe "glad tidings" of Zion's prosnasses away without leading to westlings with the angel of Peniel mry to extend the blessings of salen without leaving that abiding the omnipotence of the Holy Spirit, ary to excite persevering exertion When the grateful intelligence or fellow Christians in other and the church are enlivened and instor fellow sinners are awakened erguilt and danger, and are crying tall we do?" our hearts must be damant, not to feel, and gloomy as death not to rejoice in the event; m we feel, and what though we istian feeling, is Christian joy of such may be fast locked up in the bosom, m in obscurity? No. It must have expand-and exert its influence bewlimits where it first exists-else, it m joy springs from Christian benevociple that lives by exercise and proportion to its expansion. As is athe branch. And if Christians wish ptedly joyful, they have only to erless occasions of joy furnished idence of God, and exert themm, in exhortation, and in works of nty, to advance the glory of God, welfare of their fellow men.

freligion" are in the present age They furnish topics of delightful be social and praying circles of beweet meditation in retirement. they not still more frequent? Why ons of the church still left, " as leaf fadeth, and as a garden that Is it not because Christians are ined to forsake the fountain, and emselves broken cisterns?-too neglect prayer and thanksgiving, state of inaction for the blessing the importunate supplicationforgive, I beseech thee, by whom ise, for he is small? apprehensions that Christians, will

horoughly persuaded of the ineffima means for the enlargement of the "mighty power of God." But conceive, what often in fact ocmy deduce wrong inferences from and encourage themselves in an inoffensive to God and injurious to hal welfare. It is obviously their without ceasing," and "to give for God has so commanded them notions of divine sovereignty with this duty, are not merely susthy false. We have no hesitation the hopes of the church with reare glory depend on the prayers of and in proportion as prayer and dent exertions are neglected, those time. If the proposal of Mr. H. were generally adopted by the there is no doubt, that instead of daughter of Zion to a cottage in lge in a garden of cucumbers, and we should have occasion speedibeholding "peace extended to and glory like a flowing stream,"

E RUSSIAN UKASE.

the Emperor Alexander, which at week, will probably give occaconjectures" respecting the real arch, than have-been indulged e friends of vital piety will rejoice arnished them by this instrument Alexander's views in the steps he taken to diffuse the principles of oug his subjects, and through the ill rejoice in so clear a recognition earnestly, and bled so freelye to human pride, and discarded b. We cannot permit ourselves

anable to detect the secret operations of his mind, and as little desirous to decide the question that can be irreversibly settled only at the Supreme Tribunal, respecting his real character, we are free to say, Would to God that all kings walked before God with as perfect a heart. Much may he expected from the influence of such a monarch much to the interests of Zion-much to the cause of human happiness. Let the rulers of the world unanimously adopt the sentiments of the royal proclamation under remark, and wars would cease to the ends of the earth-righteousness and neace would universally triumph-every man would sit under his own vine and fig-tree, having one to molest him, or make him afraid. Let the wise and the noble, the rich and the powerful, listen to the voice of the first of European sovereigns, and imitate him in ascribing glory to God alone—in exerting the talents and employing the advantages of station, which are afforded them. for disseminating the spirit of piety, and they will show that they live not in vain-that they are entitled by grace, to honors which are imperishable. Otherwise let them feel their insignificanceand let them know, that the time is not far distant when the remembrance and their honors will rot together.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

We are hapy to have it in our power to anounce that he PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and the several HEADS OF THE DEPART-MENTS of the general government have, by their respective confibutions, become members for life, of the America Bible Society.

The patronae of this National Institution appears to be coniderably increasing, as the beneits which it is onferring on this part of the Christian world become more extensively diffused and better understori .- N. Y. Ch. Herald.

The Constitution of "The Vermont Beptist Education Soiety" is published in the Middlebury Messengr o the 18th inst. The first meeting of the Socety's to be at Poultney, the 8th of Oct. next. Ve sall endeavor to give the Constitution in or nect.

ESSEX GHCULTURAL SOCIETY. AN Agriculum Society has been instituted in the County of Esex, and the following gentlemen have been electer Officers:—Hon. Timothy Pick-ERING Presiden WILLIAMBARTLETT, Esq. Hon. THOMAS KITT DGE; Hon. JOHN HEARD, and ICHABOD TUCCE, Esq. Vice Presidents; -Ben-jamin R. Niche, Recording Secretary; -Hon. Leverett Saltotall, Corresponding Secretary ;-Asa Andrews, b. Hon Thomas Stephens, Hon. Andrew Nichols, Capt. William Joseph Story, E Pease, Jun. Thas M. Clarke, Esq. David How, Esq. Isaac Osod, Esq. Joseph Newell, Esq. Capt Paul Ken ohn Adams, Esq. and Benjamin T. Reed, Esq. rustees.

GUCESTER BANK.

A letter frouldoucester, respecting the late robbery of the ank there, says, it appears that the villians oped all the doors with false keys, till they came the door of the inner vault, which it seems, they old not unlock, and attempted to force, as the ler hinge was found to have been sawed half off. If they had passed this barrier, the specie and oth property would have been exposed to their predations.

Wheeler, imose possession, an amount of the Gloucester quionable money was found, was bailed on Tuesy for 600 dollars. But was afterwards take gain, and required to give bail to the amount of 00 dollars, with two securities in that sum each Not being able to find bondsmen to this amounte has been committed.

The man tin at Hartford, had been released on 1500 della ail; but was again arrested, and is now held infinement.

OBNARY-Communicated. Died, at Hkfield, Rev. EPHRAIM WARD,

senior Pastor he first church in that town, in the 77th yearnis age, and 47th of his ministry. ervant of Christ, in the variou relations of sory, and during a ministry unusually protracte xhibited an amiable example of Christian pierind virtue, and of ministerial fidelity and uliness. In his preaching he was evangelical, in and practical:-in his intercourse with say, affable, affectionate, and sympathizing. We his great object from the sacred desk was to try repentance towards God, and faith towards Lord Jesus Christ, his deportment and consation among his people were of a uniform tency to conciliate their affections and win their dience to the truth. Few ministers have liso long in such harmony and esteem with a ple, or have been more useful and blessed in the bors. His amiable and obliging temper, his evolent and social feelings; his courteous mers, and catholic spirit, united with a remarke degree of forbearance, meekness and can rendered him an agreeable companion and fa; and endeared him to a numerous acquainte. In him his family have lost a most kind ancimable partner, parent & guide ; his church amople an exemplary, prudent and faithful paste religion a bright ornament and support; & huntry a devout & upright citizen. His deaths tranquil and happy ;-full of

Christian houd consolation ;—a privileged and instructive seto all beholding. " His God nined him in his final hour !

" His final' brought glory to his God !" INSTALLAT ... In Plymouth, Mass. on the 1st of Jan. 1818, Rev. WILLIAM S. TORREY, was installed over third Congregational Church and people, itt place. The Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Biwater, made the introductory Prayer; the Mr. Weeks of Abington, preached the sermonn Acts 20. 20. And how I kep was profitable unto you. The back nothing Rev. Mr. Dex of Plympton, offered the consecrating praye le Rev. Mr. Richmond, of Halifax, gave therge to the pastor ; the Rev. Mr. Colbourn, of gtm, expressed the fellowship of the church and the Rev. Mr. Paine, of Middleberough, od to God the concluding prayer. The day was the harmony of the church, the precinct, of the council, was entire. The solemnity wahanced by a recollection of what we has ard and known, and our fathers have tol? that the Lord did for the first settlers, in thice. Had those venerable ancestors been pt, in reality, as they were in the remembras their grateful children, it is believed, they ild have rejoiced in the goodness of God, eserving to their posterity the same gospel, withey had bequeathed to then; and to this, wholy approbation, they would paternal benediction, giving

glory to God. On Wednesdat, the Rev. DAVID OLIPHANT was installed to of the second church in Beverly. Introduc rayer by the Rev. Mr. Dana, of Marblehead; on by Rev. Dr. Porter, Profes-sor of Sacred Ric in the Theological Seximary sor of Sacred Ric in the Theological Scrinary at Andover; Crating Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thurston, of Mester; Charge by Rev. Dr. Worcester, of Salement Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Edwards, Mr. Edwa

Friday, the 20th of March next, is appointed or the "Christian Fast," in Connecticut, the pre-

33

On the 13th inst. at Woodstock, Vermont, Samuel E. Godfrey was executed for the crime of murder. He had been convicted at three different trials. Immediately before his execution he was carried to the meeting-house, where a suitable ermon was preached by the Rev. Elder Howard. An interesting letter addressed to him, previous to his execution, will be found in page 36.]

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Bills passed to be enacted.—To incorporate the New-England Glass Company; the Thomaston Coal and Mineral Company; the Trustees of the South-Berwick Ministerial Fund; and the Springfield Stock Bank.

Feb. 17 .- The following bills passed to be enacted (in both Houses)-To incorporate the Howard Benevolent Society; the Maine general fishery bill; the new bill respecting Insurance

Feb. 18. Finished business .- The following bills have passed both Houses to be enacted :-For altering the times of holding the Supreme Judicial Court within the Counties of Middlesex and Worcester ;-regulating the Practice of Physic and Surgery; to incorporates the Hawes Place [at South Boston] Society in Boston; to annex Asa Webb, with his polls and real estate to the Union Religious Society in the towns of Braintree and Weymouth ;- for regulating the sale of Salt and Grain ;-to establish a fund for the support of the Gospel Ministry in the town of Blo field; to incorporate the First Consectional Parish in Milton;—for the preservation of the fish called Alewives, in Mattapoisest River ;-- to incorporate the Society for removing obstructions in Kennebec River ;-to incorporate the British Charitable Society;—in addition to the act relative to timber lodged on lands adjoining the Saco river, and the waters connected with the same;—to establish the town of Swanville;-to annex William Cleverly and others to the Union Religious

Society in the towns of Weymouth and Braintree. Feb. 19 .- The two Houses concurred in a resolution, that it was inexpedient for the Legislature to take any further order on the amendment of the Constitution of the U.S. proposed by the State of Kentucky, respecting the pay of Members of

Finished business .- The following bills passed both Houses to be enacted :-- To extend the capital of the Nantucket Phoenix Bank; on act explanatory of the marriage solemnization act; to incorporate the Attleborough Universal Society; to ncor. the Agricultural Bank; to incor. the Hydraulic Machine Company; to prevent the taking of fish near South Hadley falls, on Connecticut river; respecting the Penobscot river and bay fisheries; to establish the Canaan Ministerial Fund; to repeal a section of the North Brockfield incorporation act; for facilitating trials in civil actions; additional to the Northwest river Canal corporation act; additional to the several acts defining the powers and duties of Turnpike and Bridge Corporations; to prevent the destruction of Shad and Alewives in South river, in Masshfield.

Feb. 20. Finished business .- Bills-to establish the Massachusetts Bay Canal Company; additional to the act providing for the payment of costs in criminal prosecutions; for the better regulation of prisons; to regulate the fishery in Monatiquot river, in Braintree; additional to the act to enable creditors to receive their just demands out of the goods, effects and credits of their debtors, when the same cannot be attached by the ordinary process of law; additional, to provide for the public debt of the Commonwealth---passed to be enacted.

Bills passed to be engrossed .-- To increase the capital of Nantucket Fire da Borel additional to wealth; to incorporate the Hydraulic Machine Company for the manufacture of Pateut Pump Valves; to allow the Lynn Bank a year to pay in their instalments; to regulate the Practice of Physic and Surgery, in this State. [OF By this bill no person not licensed by some Medical Society to practise, can have the wid of law to recover his demands.] To incorporate the first Congregational Parish in Milton.

Tax on Sales at Auction. per cent, on all sales at auction, occasioned a debate which occupied much of the time of yesterday and this day. Mr. Tudor, of B. opposed the bill; and the question on giving the bill a third reading was decided as follows :-- For it 46---Against it 54. So the bill was lost,

A bill to encourage the destruction of Bears, Feb. 18. A resolve from the Senate, granting a

township of land to Phillips' Academy, in Andover, in consequence of its losses by fire, was read. It was oppo ed by Meesrs. Smith, of W. S. Kneeland of An. Tudor and Little, of N. and advocated by Messrs, Hilliard, of C. and Thacher and Swett, of Boston; but was negatived, 90 to 6. The act for the better regulation of the State

Prison, was read a third time, and passed to be The subject of protecting Members of the General Court was referred.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Feb. 10. The President communicated the sanual repor of the Commissioners of the sinking fund. [It appears by this report, that the amount of the U. States debt, Jan. 1, 1818, was ninety-nine millions, four thousand and eight hundred dollars, and fifty-

Feb. 12. --- A bill to increase the salaries of certain Judges of the Courts of the U. S. read twice. HOUSE, Feb. 10.

A Message was received from the President by his Secretary, Mr. J. J. Monroe, respecting the disbursements of the monies appropriated to rebuilding and furnishing the President's House; and their inadequacy to meet the objects of the Legislature. He recommends, that some public agent should a charged with the care, during the occasional absences of the President, of the valuable articles, such as plate, &c. in the Presivaluable articles, such as plate, &c. in the President's House, and have authority to transfer it from one President to another;—to have also the superintending care of the Capitol, and other public buildings; and suggests the propriety of making it explicitly the duty of the Superintendant of the Public Buildings, with authority to employ one or more persons under him. Read, and referred.

Military Education. Feb. 13 .-- After some discussion, it was voted, that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill embracing the following principles, viz. That in all applications hereafter, for admission of cadets into the Military Academy of West Point, a preference shall be given to the sons of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who were killed in battle, or died in the service of the United States, in the late war, giving a preference to those least able to educate themselves, and best qualified for the military profession. General Bankrupt Bill.

The House, on motion of Mr. Hopkinson, went into committee of the whole, on the bill to esta-blish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout

The bill is very long, filling fifty-four printed folio pages. After the reading of it was ended, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

The Military Appropriation Bill, has passed both Houses. By this decision, the officers of the army who have been brevetted, are denied easy al-

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Latest from Amelia Island.

The sloop James, captain Vincent, arrived at Charleston, on the 10th inst. in three days from St. Mary's. Capt. V. states, that all was quiet at Amelia Island, that Colonel Bankhead, acting as Military Commander and Civil Magistrate, had given great satisfaction to all parties. Commodore Aury, with his two brigs of war, the Mexican Congress, and American Libre, was expected to sail for South America in about 8 days.

Indian Warfare.

Accounts from Milledgeville to Feb. 3, mention that Gen. Glascock had passed through that town from the frontiers, on his way to Augusta, for the purpose of raising a second detachment of militia. His former detachment of 1000 drafted men, although they pushed on with great vigor, had not reached the seat of war when the period of service expired, and they were all discharged except about 60 men, who volunteered to remain until their places should be supplied by the new draft. Gen. Jackson was on his way to Fort Scott, to take command of the expedition.

Considerable alarm exists among the inhabitants of the town of Blakely, on account of the reported movements of the hostile Indians. Thirty warriors had crossed the Perdido, and were said to be on their way to the town of Blakely, they had reached the Cowpens, killing many cattle, and committing other depredations. The inhabitants of Blakely were under arms.

NASHVILLE(TER.) Jan 23. Yesterday Gen, Jackson left this place for Fort Scott, to take the command of the Border Army. Gen. BUTLER, is his Adjutant General; Col. HAYNE, his Inspector General; Dr. BRONAUGH, his Chief Surgeon, and Capt. GLASSELL and Lt. GADSDEN, his Aids.

A handsome, well equipped company of young men, of Nashville and vicinity, accompany Gen. Jackson, as his body guard.

The two regiments of mounted volunteers of West-Tennessee, will rendezvous at Fayetteville, the 31st January-Colonels DYER and WILLIAMson will command these regiments.

SAVANNAH, (Geo.) Jan. 31. Gen. MITCHELL has informed Governor RABUN, that on the 22d inst. the Creek nation executed a treaty, by which they ceded to the U.S. for the use of Georgia, two large tracts of land, for the sum of 120,000 dollars. He says, speaking of the Creeks, that " the public papers are making false impressions respecting them."

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Derastius Clap, to Missa Susannah Bowditch-Mr. Leonard Spaulding, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, of Sudbury-Mr. Edward Renouf, of the firr. of Bridge & Renouf, to Miss Eliza Meriam, dau. of Mr. Wm. M.—Mr. John Hidden, formerly of Newburyport, to Miss Margaret S. White.

In Malden, Mr. Wm. Tufts, to Miss Mary Tufts. In Abington, by the Rev. Holland Weeks, Mr. Daniel Burrell, to Miss Polly Edson .- Also Mr. Jesse Reed, to Miss Lucy J. Reed.

In Providence, Mr. George W. Stimpson, of Waldoboro', to Miss Susan Johnson, of Dorchester. In Portland, Capt. William Fox, of Woburn, to Miss Margaret Wyman .- Rev. Allen Greeley, of Turner, to Miss Nancy Harris .- Mr. Thomas Lancaster, to Miss Susan Burnham .- Mr. Ezekiel Hoole, to Miss Sapphira Low .- In Worcester, Mr. Samuel Thwing, to Miss Lois Smith .- In Shrewsbury, Mr. Nahum Nurse, to Miss Botsey Baker .-In Petersham, Mr. Thomas Hargood, to Miss Eliza Hopkins .- In Norwich, (Con.) Mr. John Rogers, of Groton, to Miss Sally Mallory .- In Cranston, (Con.) Major Pardon Sheldon, to Miss Caroline Knight.—In Richmond, Mr. Otis Manson, of Bos-ton, to Miss Sarah D. Farrill.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Capt. Jesse Inglee, aged 40-Mr. James Bodily, of Newburyport, aged 20—Delia Adams, youngest dau. of Mr. Silas P. Tarbell, ayears-Mrs. Elizabeth Cawthorn, formerly of Portland, aged 51-John Chase, only child of Mr. John C. aged 14 months-Mrs. Abigail H. Gray, aged 40, wife of Mr. Sylvanus Gray-Miss Mary-Ann Burt, aged 12 years-Miss Mary Wild, aged 24, eldest dau. of Jonathan and Mary W .-Susan Parkman, dau. of David and Susan Oliver, aged 16 months-Mr. Joseph Bray, mer. aged 44.

In Roxbury, Elizabeth Dorothy, aged 8 years, voungest day, of Mr. Stephen Davis. In Braintree, very suddenly, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Charles Hayward, aged 28-Mr. Nathaniel

Thayer, aged 70.—In Charlesto el Walker, of Medford, aged 23. -In Charlestown, Mr. Samu-In Dorchester, Deacon Edward Pierce, aged 83.

In Dedham, Mr. Hezekiah Whiting, aged 91. In Salem, widow Lydia Peele aged 68-Mr. Faekiel Howard, member of the senior class at Harvard University and youngest son of the Rev. Bezaleel Howard, of Springfield, aged 20.—Mr. Henry A. Clark, son of the late Capt. Henry Clark, aged 29-Eleazer Pope, of the Society of Friends, aged 68.—In Marblehead, Mrs. Mary, widow of Deacon William Brown, of Salem, aged 78 .- In Dedham, Maj. Aaron Guild, aged 90 .- In Upton, Mr. Caleb Vial, aged 70.—In Kennebunk, Mrs. Lucy, relict of Thomas Saunders, Esq. late of Gloucester, (Cape Ann.,) and daughter of Mr. Joseph Moody, of York.—Drowned, in a pond in Middleborough, Mass. on which they were skating, Jeremiah and Sylvanus Wood, only sons to Sylvanus Wood .- In Lewiston, Capt. Robert Wilson, late master of ship Bingham. In Swanzey, (N. H.) Dr. Ezra Thayer, aged 49.—In Weathersfield, (Con.) Ezekiel Williams, Esq. aged 83—In Windham, (Con.) Mr. Bela Robinson, aged 29 .-On Long Island, (N. Y.) Hendrick Suynam, Esq. aged 81 .- In Philadelphia, Rev. Absolom Jones, Rector of the African Episcopal Church of St. Thomas, aged 72.—In Marlborough, Miss Mary Bigelow, aged 18.—In Sutton, Mr. John Hathaway. His death was occassioned by sleeping in a new plastered room with a kettle of charcoal. In Andover, Miss Charlotte Long, aged 27.—In Harvard, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Jerome Gardner, and eldest dau. of Mr. Jacob Haskell.—In Mendon. Capt. Samuel Holden, aged 81- a worthy officer of the revolution .- In Leicester, Capt. Sam uel Oxford, jun.aged 81.—In Sturbridge, Jan 31st. Capt. Elisha Allen, aged 58.—In Northampton, Mr. Lewis Butler, son of Mr. Simeon Butler, aged 18.—In Westhampton, Mr. Phinehas Bartlet, aged 53—Mr. Edmund Bridges, aged 19.—In Newbury, widow Mary Merrill, aged 85—Sarah Baibury, widow Mary Merrill, aged 35—Sarah Bailey, aged 93.—In Newburyport, Capt. John March, aged 58.—In Providence, Col. George R. Burrill, aged 48.—In Griswold, (Conn.) Mr. Isaac Herrick, aged 98. He had 11 children, 92 grand children, 182 great grand children, and 1 of the fifth generation. He left two brothers, one aged 93 and one 81, both of whom were at funeral .- In Shoreham, (Vt.) Mr. James Fisk, formerly of Worcester, aged 60.—In Salem, (N. J.) Mr. Henry Pratt, a black man, aged 106.—In Milton, Mrs. Ruthy, wife of Mr. David Sumner, 62. At New-Haven, on Saturday last, suddenly,

General DAVID HUMPHREYS, a hero of the Revo lution, and one of our most valued countrymen. Gen. H. was formerly the friend and Aid-de-Camp to General Washington, by whom he was inted Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal, and on his return to this country, in 1802, he and on his return to this country, in 1802, he-brought with him, by the special favor of the King of Spain, a hundred of the finest Merinos. He had the honor of being the first to introduce that inestimable race into the United States. As a distinguished Patriot, his memory will always be choushed by the friends of our country.

Worcester's Christian Psalmody. T. ARMSTRONG, Theological Printer and Bookseller, No. 50, Cornhill, Buster, CHRISTIAN PSALMODY, in large and small

sizes. The Preface will fully show the design of

the work : a few extracts from it follows : Among the psalmists of the Christian Church, Dr. WATTS, stands pre-eminent. His Psalms and Hymns have an established and consecrated character: and to Christians of sound piety and correct taste, it is a matter of devout gratulation and thankfulness, that they are so extensivly used, and so highly venerated. The Book, however, like the best of human works, has its imperfections. In regard to some subjects it is redundant, in regard to others it is deficient; and some of it contents fall very considerably below its general

excellence. These imperfections have been extensively felt and acknowledged; and for the remedy of them, various attempts have been made with various success. By what has been done, however, the way has been opened for something still further to be attempted.

The present work was undertaken from no spirit of innovation; but from a sincere desire for the improvement and stability of our public Psalmody. On a careful examination of Dr. Watts's Book, it was found, or thought to be found, that it might be very considerably abridged, without any detriment ;-that some entire Parts, and many stanzas of other Parts, of the Psalms, and that some entire Hymns, and many stanzas of others, might very well be spared; as the subject matter and sentiments of them, were contained, and as well or better expressed, in what would still remain. By such an abridgement some important advantages would be gained : redundancies would be retrem-ched ; passages of little merit would be excluded; some Parts of Psalms and some Hymns, so prolix and complex as seldom, perhaps never to be given out in public, would be reduced to convenient and excellent portions for use; especially, room would be made for the admission of not a small number of Scient Hymns, from various authors, eligible either for their sterling worth, or for their suitableness to supply the deficiencies of Watts. And thus, if the design were judiciously executed a body of Psalms and Hymns would be formed, more compact, more complete, and more worthy of extensive adoption for permanent use, than any before presented to our churches.

To the high purposes of Psalmody, good and well adapted Tunes are esentially requisite. To aid the laudable exertions of respectable societies and individuals, for the general and established use of such tunes, was a primary object of this work. It was found to be the opinion of many, well qualified to judge, that a small but judicious selection of tunes, in the same book with the Psalms and Hymns, would be useful in several respects; as it might contribute to restrain the too common vagrancy of singing choirs and to give permanency to the use of a standard set of tune would be a great convenience to singers in the choir, who might wish to refresh their memories in regard to the tune to be sung-and would be a help to many others in the congregation, who, by occasionally casting their eyes upon the tune, would be able to join in the performance, of this pleasing, animating & exalted part of divine worship

The grand defect of our public psalmody in general is the want of proper expression. Should a preacher deliver his sermon in an unanimated monotonous manner, not varying the movement, or quantity, or tone of voice, nor even observing the pauses, be his sermon ever so good, or his pronunciation ever so exact, his hearers might sleep, and his labor be lost. So the best psalm may be sung to the best tune, and every note, in the several parts, be sounded with the utmost exactness, and yet the performance have little inter-

His Abridgement of Dr. Watts, has been executed with a cautious and trembling hand; and, he would fain hope, in a manner not to offend the pious and judicious admirers of that justly venerated psalmist. In regard to Christian doctrine and sentiments, Walts remains unaltered & unimpaired.

It deserves particular notice, that the numerical designations of the psalms and hymns, parts &stanzas, retained, are the same as in Watts unabridged. No confusion, therefore, need ensue in a congregation should the minister use this book, while the people are yet furnished wholly or in part with the common book.

The Selection of Hymns, from various Authors has been made with laborious care, after a perusal of all the Hymns which the Compiler could well procure, and with repeated and solicitous revision. Of Tunes, as well as of hymns, it is much less easy to make a selection than a collection. It is not expected, indeed, that singing choirs will restrict themselves entirely to the use of the tunes contained in this book, even in the churches, or congregations, in which the book may be adopted. The Compiler, however, is fixed in the persuasion, that these tunes are of the and of music the

best adapted to general use in the house of God.

It only remains for the Compiler humbly to commend this Book to the candor of the religious public, with the devout hope, that it will promote their improvement and delight in the high praises of God: and above all, to the favor of Hrm, who is "fearful in praises," and whose approbation is the highest meed-with the fervent prayer, that under his gracious blessing, it may contribute to the advancement of his great salvation, and to

the glory of his adorable NAME. OT The prices are \$15,00 a dozen for the octavo size, including the Punes; \$7 50 for the pocket size; Select Hymns separate, \$2 50 per lozen; Tunes separate \$5 00 per dozen. Orders colicited, and credit allowed by the publisher, SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, No.50, Cornhill, Boston.

DEITY OF CHRIST.

P. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 8, State-Street, have just received for sale, price \$1,00. The Deity of Jesus Christ essential to the Christian Religion: a Treatise on the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Chaist; written originally in French, by JAMES ABADDIE, D. D. and Dean of Killaloe, in Ireland. A new edition of the English translation. Revised, Corrected, and in a

few places Abridged, by ADRAHAM BOOTH, A.M.

Pastor of a Baptist Church in London. THE doctrine of our Lord's Eternal Divinity having been, on different grounds, the object of long and violent opposition; many learned, ingenious, and able pens have been engaged in defence of that capital truth. Few however, have repelled the adversary with those powers of genius, and that force of argument, which were ployed by Dr. ABBADIE in composing this admirable Treatise.—Far from contenting himself with dogmatical assertions, and equally far from amusing his readers with curious metaphysical speculations, on the grand Subject of his inquiries; he has recourse to the testimony of Gon-to that Revelation which JEHOVAH has made of himself in the Bible and to those deductions from it, which are natural, clear and conclusive, proves that Christ is a DIVINE PERSON, and equal with the Father; without pretending to know, or attempting to investigate, the monus of his Divine Personality. In regard to the former, ha firmly believes that the Scripture is full, explicit, peremptory; in reference to the latter, he co. ders the sacred Canon as entirely silent; and, to dispute what Eternal Veracity asserts, because it is above the power of reason to comprehend; or to endeavor to discover what God has not revealed of himself, he looks upon as irrational, presumptuoue, and highly criminal.—Preface.

THE CONSTITUTION of the American Soeiety for Educating Pions Youth for the Gos-pel Ministry, as revised at a late meeting of the Society, may be found at the Bookstore mings & Hilliard.

And urged his tender gospel calls ;-Still, his sweet accents we should hear! From the cold tomb his voice would rise,-"My mourning friends! my children dear! " Prepare to meet me in the skies." If sainted spirits e'er descend To this low world, of sin, and pain, To soothe the sorrows of a friend; And turn their loss to hearenly gain. O come ! commission'd from above ! Bid each rebellious passion cease; Inflame our souls with Jesus' love! And fill our hearts with sacred peace. Thy grace, O Lord! we pray impart, This sore, afflictive load to bear! While with united voice, and heart, We thus prefer our solemn prayer : Since in thy righteous, sovereign will, Our dear Elijah is removed .-His place beneath thy throne, to fill, And sing, and share his Saviour's love :-O! let his heavenly mantle fall! His spirit let that prophet share To whom this Church shall give a call; And make us thy peculiar care.

MISCELLANY.

BARBARY STATES.

From the Religious Intelligencer.

Extracts from some recent communications made to the Church Missionary Society, respecting Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and a part of the Interior of Africa.

In a letter dated Feb. 17th, Mr. Jowett writes : Since I last wrote to you on the subject of North Africa, I have received further intelligence respecting Tripoli.

I am happy to say, that, from good authority I learn, that travelling is by no means so hazardor in the Regency of Tripoli, as those may be ready to think who content themselves with a general censure of the Barbary States. The Bashaw is on the best terms with Great Britain; so that our countrymen would be sure of his protection; and this, from the nature of his Government, is a sufficient recommendation, in his dominions. At this moment, the British Consul and a Naval Officer are on an excursion from Tripoli to Lebida, an ancient sea-port, about sixty miles eastward, in search of Antiquities, which the Bashaw intends as a present to the Prince Regent. This is a point of taste, which of late, even Turks have learnt of

European travellers, Should vaccination be introduced (a subject to which I alluded in a former letter), it will most probably be done on a large scale, & by authority. If I might hazard a conjecture, however, things are not in that degree of forwardness, that any public measure should be adopted for this year or two. The interval seems inviting to any one, who should be willing to employ it in the study of Arabic, with the design of afterward accompanying a Mission into the interior of that Regency ; supposing such a Mission, for the purpose of vac-cination, to take place: and I see no reason to doubt, that such a measure may, in time, be adopted. The first Mussulman prejudices are overcome: for the Bashaw has allowed two of his children to be inoculated: and the result proving favorable, he is pleased with it.

A Christian Man accompanying such a party in the circuit which it would make, might see and familiarly examine every thing of a preliminary nature which our Society wishes to know; while, as an interpreter his services would be truly valuable. Here he will see, with exactness, the state of the Mahomedan Schools; for, in almost every modern book of Travels, we read of these. The gentleman to whom I am indebted for information, expresses surprise that travellers should not have chosen Tripoli, as the starting

place for exploring Africa.

There are persons in Tripoli who have been at Tombuctoo. With respect to MSS, he says, that Tombuctoo. With respect to MSS, he says, that any may be had by applying to the Bashaw.— Concerning the Jews, it is difficult to ascertain their number; but they are found in every part of the Regency, with Synagogues. Very few of them accompany the Caravans; their religion forbidding them to travel on the Saturday, sufficiently to keep up with the company.

[A later communication, dated Malta, May 26,

conveys further intelligence on the subject of

I formerly acquainted you with some remarks, with which I was favored by Rear Admiral Sir Charles Penrose, relative to certain Christian Tribes in the interior of Africa.

Since that period, I have had several conversa tions with the Admiral on the same subject; and, more recently, with an active intelligent officer. Capt. Smyth, of the navy, who has lately returned from an exploring tour in Africa. From the materials which this officer has, with the utmost frankness, communicated to me, I am enabled to give you the newest and most accurate account of those parts. It is his desire that the knowledge of the state of Africa may be as widely circulated as possible, in order that others may be led to make further research. It is most probable, in-deed, that his official reports, will lead to this being done officially. In the mean time, our friends will be much interested by the following Sketch. which he has enabled me to give of Tripoli-its present government, the state of society, religion literature, climate, &c. together with some account of the Christian tribes, & of the slave trade.

The population of the city of Tripoli may be estimated at about 24,000. It is now more than thirty years that the Regency has been indepen ent of the Porte. The present Bashaw, Yuse Caramanli, the third of the Caramanli family, as Caramanli, the third of the Caramanli conded the throne in 1795. Previously to this, and during some of the first years of his reign, his with deep crimes. Much character was stained with deep crimes. Much of his subsequent improvement is attributed to the influence exercised over him by a wife of European descent, whose death was much deplored by

Capt. Smyth mentions the same of the Bashaw's hearing causes, as Doctor Holland relates of Ali Pasha. The meanest person pleads his own cause before him, with a freedom that would astonish a European; thus the Bashaw becomes acquainted with much of the private history of his subjects. This, however, is a kind of superior Court of Appeal, in difficult cases. In general, the Kaya, or Administrator of Justice (at the present moment a Russian) sits every day from noon till three o'clock, at the Castle Gate to hear causes. He is surrounded by the instruments and executioners of justice, as instant punishment follows conviction; with the exception of capital punish-ment, which is very rare, and never inflicted but for murder, offences against the government, and adultry on the part of women. Every man, even a slave, pleads his own cause, with the greatest The Kaya's situation is supposed to be lucrative, as he settles disputes between govern-

ment and the Arabs. The Bashaw's intelligence, activity, and deci ded character, have given him an extent of territory and power of which no other African Potentate can boast. His line of coast reaches from about Gerba, long. 11, to Palumba, long. 27 E.: at the eastern extremity of which, his eldest son lives in a state of rebellion against him; but he has nothing to fear from that quarter. To the Interior, the Bey of Fazzan is of his appointment, and pays him tribute; the Emperor of Bornou was also by him placed and established on his throne so that to the great river, in lat. 15, through the means of the Bashaw at Tripoli, a traveller might pass with quite as much security and convenience as men of enterprise generally require, in setting

out on their researches.

His partiality to the English (accounted for by our naval character, and by the position and circumstances of Malta) seems equivalent to an invitation to some English traveller.

The Jews are never admitted to any govern ment employment. They apply themselves to trade, and the Moors cannot traffic without them. The Bashaw when he buys jewels, &c. has them first valued by a Jew. Providing the Haram with wearing apparel is entrusted to Jewish women. The Jews have nothing to do with agriculture, not even in country places; but follow handicraft and jewellery. Though severely taxed, their condition here is better than in any other part of Africa. They have a Cadi of their own nation to settle all their differences. They are very litigious among themselves but neither active nor brave. It is a singular fact, that the people of this nation are always compelled to perform the office of public executioner. There is a wall in the Castle for this purpose. On one side, the Jew fixes the rope to the neck of the criminal; it is then thrown over the wall, where several others pull him up without seeing who it is.

The Moors apply to trade, to the manufacture of muskets, pistols, barracans and slippers, to the dying of cloth and skins and embroidering on

The Wandering Arabs have charge of all the agriculture, and rearing of cattle. They are at a vast distance from civilization. They learn to read one board, with part of a prayer on it; whereas the Moors read portions of tales. Their implements of husbandry are primitive, and their method destructive; for, as as soon as the land around them becomes less productive, and cattle have devoured all the pasture, they strike their tents and move to some more fertile spot, where they remain until a similar necessity compels them to

The Jews and Christians are much despised but allowed the free exercise of their religion. Their funeral processions are invariably treated with re-

The Mahomedan Priests are comparatively few and very little expense to the community, there being no established tithes; for though the Prophet left an injunction that every Mussulman should devote a tenth of his property to charity, the mode and object are left to his choice. The priest, consequently, depends on his personal property, and on voluntary contributions. In country places, they thrive well. They are not bound to celibacy. Their office is, to promulgate the Koran, and as they express it the Verbal Laws of

Every house in Tripoli has a piece of colore glass in the window, or the figure of a hand painted on the wall to KEEP OUT THE EVIL EYE. graves of Priests are sanctuaries; from which a man cannot be taken, although he may be stary- view this world as your home, but go with all ed there. It is observable of Turkish Festivals. that they do not interrupt business. The people are very superstitious about fairies; they do not believe in ghosts. It is well known, that in many Mahomedan countries, it is usual to shut the City Gates every Friday at noon, from the belief of a prophecy that prevails among them, that the Christians will take them by surprize on that day and hour. Capt. Smyth was several times detained in Tripoli by this circumstance, on a Friday. Religious toleration prevails in Tripoli, in

higher degree than in Tunis, Algiers or Morocco, The Bashaw is himself emancipated from the influence of the Priests. An instance of his superiority to the Marabuts (the common name of th Priests and learned men) is related, such as would have occasioned a revolt in Algiers or Morrocco A Marabut one day presented himself at Court and prophecied that the English would make war on them within a certain time. The Bashaw or dered him into safe custody, prmising a reward if the prophecy proved true, but threatened if false five hundred bastinadoes. At the expiration of the period the Bashaw's threat was executed.

There is, indeed, every indication of a general decay of Mahomedan intolerance. Capt. Smyth was always permitted to enter the Mosques, only taking off his shoes at the door. The Moors at and drank with him; and this even in country places, where they are more simple and strict, and less familiar with Christians.

Captain Smyth visited about seventeen of the schools in the city, four of which appeared to be large, containing about thirty scholars each. They ed pleased with his attention. The Teach er is not always a Marabut. His pay is generally about ten buckhemshiens a day; eighty of which being equal to a dollar, his daily pay is about sevenpence-halfpenny English. His scholars sit all round him, he being in the middle of the room. They have boards in their hands, which, being first whitened with chalk, have centenced of the Koran written on them with charcoal. The spunging of the boards clean, and preparing them from time to time, is the master's work, and must occasion no small labor and loss of time. Children are taught to read these sentences, which is done with great clamour and confusion; very much as in the worst dames' schools, in the less cultivated parts of England. As soon as the hour of prayer is announced from the Minaret, the youths decamp, and the master is left to prepare the boards

of the next lesson.

Of the degree of learning professed by these Marabuts, the following fact, peculiarly deserving the notice of the British and Foreign Bible Society will serve to give you some idea. Capt, Smyth shewed to several of them the Arabic Bible. They readily understood the characters; but none of them could read it, as the vernacular tougue of all these parts is the jargon called Lingua Franca; and this Capt. Smyth was informed, was understood by some one in most of the interi-

Notwithstanding the extremely wretched na ture of their education, the youth generally shew great aptness to learning. But this hopeful dis-position is as generally kept under; for, as soon as any youth displays an opening mind, or enter-prising spirit (for example in commerce,) he is checked by his superiors; as if it were dangerous to leave him to the impulse of genius. The con-sequence is, that they seem to grow more stupia as they grow older.

One indication of their good capacity, and a certain degree of knowledge, is, that when Capt. Smyth was on his travels, and took his astronomical observations, the natives, in their way, made theirs also. This is peculiary the case with those who traverse the Deserts; a profession which requires, in fact, much the same kind of knowledge as navigation. One evening, as they were travel-ling in the dark, and had missed their way, they were all on the look out for a rising star. On seeing Dubhe, in the Great Bear, they gave a general shout, and proceeded on their way in

The climate of Tripoli is, by the Europeans resident there, considered as healthy. The most prevalent diseases are, opthalmia, chronic rheumatisms, while swellings, and leprosy. Opthalmia is very much aggravated by the white washed walls. The leprosy forms bloches; sometimes healing up and then breaking out afresh; frequently forming a continued sore. Medical and chirurgical knowledge is very limited; the native physicians are few, and have but little practice, owing to the general health of the inhabitants. Their principal methods are bleeding, scarifying, burning and cupping. As they depend chiefly on topical remedies, burning is much used. The irons for this purpose are of different sizes, with figures at the ends; and are applied, to various parts of the body, red hot, so as to raise a blister. They have an aversion to medicine taken internally. In ordinary cases of sickness, regimen is their grand resource. Amputations are quickly performed; the arteries are not taken up; but, when the limb is off, the stump is thrust into hot pitch. In public executions for theft, the offending hand is chopped off, and the arm immediately put into hot pitch. The Arabs, and the lower classes of the Moors, when sick, are imposed on by the Marabuts, who sell them charms and amulets. They have no poor houses or hospitals. (To be concluded.)

D; 41: ADVICE FROM A CRIMINAL.

From Spooners' Vermont Journal, Feb. 2. The execution of Samuel E. Godfrey, will take lace at Woodstock, on Friday, the thirteenth nst. between the hours of 10, in the forenoon, and 3, in the afternoon. The following letter addres-

sed to him by a Convict in the State Prison, it is

presumed, will be interesting to the public. DearSir,-The acquaintance I formed with you vhilehere in your confinement, the various letters wrote for you, and the favorable representation of your case as you frequently communicated to me, all led me to hope that in the exhibition of justice your liberty would be received, and life secured. But, alas! the scene is the reverse ; in-

stead of liberty and life, confinement and death. The interest I felt for you, and the impressions which your sentence has given me, together with a desire to communicate the sentiments of my mind, induces me at this time to address you: and how to treat the subject on which I wish to write, I hardly know. But knowing your situation, and the awful scene before you, permit me to

write plainly and concisely.

The scenes through which you have passed, both in the British and American wars, have, doubtless, accustomed you to look on death in others with indifference; and the principles which you have imbibed, have, no doubt, helped to forify your mind against every serious impression; and when I heard of your levity and apparent inconsideration, since the fatal sentence has been denounced, I could not refrain from weeping in view of your situation. And is not eternity a reality? and will not your state be unalterably fixed? and can you not relinquish the intoxicating cup, and think a moment on what awaits you?

My dear Sir, had I not experienced the effects of temptation, and know to my great grief and sofrow the strong holds of the adversary, I should not write thus sixin; but while I am reaping the bitter fruits, and these surrounding walls witnessing against me, I cannot refrain from warning you of the fatal snare.

You know, Sir, what passed between us in the frequent opportunities we had together, and although I expressed and felt my anxiety for your deliverance, yet you knew not my heart; and while I wrote, agreeable to your request, favorable to your friends, I trembled in fear of the decision. But now your doom is sealed, be entreated to listen to the voice of reason, and no longer your aggravated transgressions to Him, whose arms of mercy are ever extended, and throw yourself at his feet, humbly acknowledging your wretched condition, and feeling your dependence on him, as your only Lord, Redeemer and Preserver.

I know that your mind must be greatly agitated, and the adversary will say that you must drown sorrow and disregard futurity; but, my dear friend, hark! Eternity is at the door, and if you listen to his counsel you must soon meet his horrid yell in the regions of despair. O then, can you not even now, at this late hour, ground the weapons of your rebellion, have access to the throne of grace, and find pardon and salvation. Do not let such thoughts as these occupy your mind, that you have been so great a sinner that there is no mercy; and do not consider that because your provocations have been heaven-daring, and your crimes of the deepest dye, that there is no remedy. But God says, even to you, let the wicked forsake his ways, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy on him, and unto our God, and he will abundantly pardon.

You have had a very amiable and pious panion, and very near and dear friends, who have weeped and mourned over you, and whose hearts must again bleed in view of the fatal hour; and O, what consolation would they derive, even amidst their most piercing pangs, could they have evidence that you had, through humble repentance and sovereign grace, found favor and m and that not only the dissolution of your body, but

and that not only the dissolution of your body, but the redemption of your soul, drew nigh.

You must no langur read the Bible as formerly, but remember that the premises and denunciations are nothing short of the word God, and will assuredly be realized. And O, could you be so happy as now to lay hold on the premises of Christ, repent, and embrace the truth, how different would your views be; you could look forward with calm resignation at your destiny, behelding with calm resignation at your destiny, beholding every thing smiling around you, even on the brink of the grave, and say amen to the will of Heaven and although you must appear as an example and expire in ignominy for the injured laws of God and expire in ignominy for the injured laws of Godand man, yet even amidst all your sufferings, through a compassionate and all gracious Redeemer, you can witness his justice, sing his praises, and be prepared to glorify him forever.

If God's thoughts and ways were like ours, your case would indeed be desperate; but they are as much above ours as the heavens are higher than

the earth, therefore with him there is plent redemption. He is plenteous in mercy to all that call upon him. No higher terms are propounded to you than to the least transgressor; for he that believeth shall be saved. The scriptures are full

I know that I am unworthy to advise or coyou, for I am a great sinner, and deeply polluted; but feeling interested for your happiness, I have in candor and seriousness addressed you; and O, may you be wise and improve the precious time allotted you unto salvation, is the earnest prayer of your friend in tribulation.

Godfrey has in him the sentence of death; so have we! He is a transgressor of God's law; so are we! He must "be saved by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost," or perish; so must we! His time is short for the eat work; so is ours! He must soon give an

impartial account to God for all his actions, words and thoughts, and from his awful tribunal sink to hell or rise to heaven; so must we! And surely it becomes him to improve every moment in prepar-ing for eternity; truly it does us; And God grant that this awfully soleme, scene may be improved by us, to deter us from crimes, and prepare for the decisive Judgment.

PIPSISSIWAY, OR PYROLA.

Since we have published several articles respecting the virtues of this plant, there has been much enquiry on the subject, and we are requested to re-publish, for more general information, the following statement of Gen. VARNUM, and the description of the plant which follows :] A CANCER CURED.

From the Middlesex (Mass.) Gazette. Sin,-Considering it a duty incumbent upon each individual of society, to do all in his power to promote the health, prosperity and happiness, of all his fellow-citizens, I will state to you the commencement, progress and cure of a most distressing disease, which has occurred in my own If you think it worthy of a place in your paper, I have no objection to its being made public: & it will afford me great consolation to learn, that the application that wrought the cure has had the same efficatious operation upon thers in similar circumstances. About seven years since, my wife was seized with

cancer on her ankle, which increased with considerable rapidity, and was attended with pain; It continued sorely to affect her for nine months, during which time no pains were spared to obtain the best advice from those well versed in medicine and surgery. It was twice attempted to eradicate it by the application of vegetable causticks; and many other applications were unsuccessfully made. The limb became weak, and at time much swollen. She had in a measure, lost her appetite, and her whole system seemed on the cecline. The sore was deep and broad. In this situation we commenced the application which produced the cure. The principal ingredient is an evergreen plant, which is to be found in all the northern States, in woodlands which produce a mixture of oak and pine timber. It is by different people called ever bitter sweet, winter green, meumatism plant, &c.; the botanical name of the plant is pyrola .--We made a strong decoction, by boiling the pyrola in pure water, placed in a vessel containing considerable quantity of pulverized roll sulpher, and poured the decoction upon it, boiling hot. Mrs. Varnum, took a small quantity of the decoction, internally, two or three times a day; bathed the defective part & parts adjacent to its everal times in a day, and kept a cloth wet withit constantly on the ankle. She took about an ounce of common medicinal salts, every second day: he decoction was renewed as occasion required. We com-menced this system of operation about the middle of April, 1815, and pursued it with unremitting care and attention, without variation. In a very few days from the commencement of he operation, the patient began to realize the be efficial effects of it: her appetite was restored; for pain was gradually eradicated; she rapidly ganed strength, both in body and limb; so that in less than six weeks the defective ankle was entirely healed and sound, and her health completely estored. It is now almost two years since this apparent cure was effected; and we have the greates consolation of learning from her, that she has nuffelt a single twinge of the disorder since that priod; we do therefore confidently hope, it never all return.

Mrs. Varnum, now enjoys remarkable good health for a person of her age. Some peops may object to making a thorough experiment, i cases similar to making a thorough experiment, i cases similar to Mrs. Varnum's, on account of the simplicity and novelty of the prescription. But however novel and simple it may appear, and however inefficient it may prove with others, Mrs. Varnum and myself, with our amily, have abundant reason to rejoice and less the Supreme Arbiter of Events, for the waderful effect which, thro' the beneficence of Divis Providence, it has had in her case. And I am saguine in the belief, that if early and undeviatin; experiments of the kind be made, they will provefficacious in most, if not all cancer cases. J. B VARNUM.

Dracul, April 9, 1817.

DESCRIPTION OF PIPSISSWAY.

From the Bridgeport (Con.) Courier. considerable attention has bed excited to the Pipcissawa, or what is vulgarly alled Winter Green, as a remedy for the Cancer, have extracted from Dr. Rees' Cyclopedia, the following botanical description of the Pyrola umrilate, or Umbelled Winter Green. Umbelled signifies that the flower opens broad at the top like an averted bell. It is a native of the woods in the porthern parts of Europe, Asia and America .- Mr. hush found it frequent in dry woods from Canada to Virginia. Of the twelve different sorts, Dr. Sine asserts this to be the most beautiful of all the Genus. The stem is woody, a span high, somewat branched, angular and tough. Leaves crowded together into something like whorls, stalked, narow obovated, bluntish, strongly serrated; date green, and veiny above; paler beneath, about m inch and a half long. Flower-stalks terminal, solitary, three inches long, reddish, bearing about five imperfectumbellate, simple, partial stalks, each an inch long, spreading rough with glandular pubescence. Flowers larger than the other kinds, and drooping. Petals orbicular, concave, cream-colored; crim-son at the base.—Stamens short, red all regularly inflexed. Anthers short, purple with white tubu-lar pores, dilated and lobed at the office. Ger-men, globose, green. Style thick and very short, but certainly present. Stigma orticular, converse, with five elight notches. The American specimens are usually less umbellate and more racemose than the European."

This is said to be not only a remedy for the

Cancer, but also for the Dropsy, and may be drank as a substitute for Chinese tea, and in this manner it has been used by a physician of very HUMANITAS. high standing in this country.

LEAD MINES OF MISSOURI. From the Berkshire Star.

Mr. EDITOR .- Your readers may have noticed Mr. Editor...—Your readers may have noticed a motion lately made in Congress respecting the laws relating to the Lead Mines of the Missouri Territory. These mines, as property of the U. S. are the subject of legislation; but very little is known respecting them by the public. The following account, written by a friend of mine, who has travelled much in that Territory, will give some information. The mines are south of the Missouri river, and commence a few miles from it. My friend writes as follows: My friend writes as follows:

My friend writes as follows:

"The tract of country, called the Lead Mines, is about forty miles square, and commences about thirty miles from the Mississippi, and extends to the west. In all this tract it is supposed lead may be found, and it has already been found, in different places through most of that exent. In some places it is washed out of the hills and in the roads by rains. It is found in digging from one to seventy feet deep. Generally this is a sand or limestone rock about fifteen feet below the surface, which is from ten to twenty-five feet thick, generally, immediately below which, and as deep as has yet been tried, the miners is found in abundance. In some places it is in the dirt in lumps of different sizes without all tift upon it. In other places, and more generally, it is found covered with what the people here all tift, which is a species of spar, sometimes found thick, covering the lead, which is enveloped at, like an eggin the shell. The spar is also found without any lead. Quarts (or flint) is found a great abunlead, Quarts (or flint) is found

dance both in and on the surface of the chrystals of microscopic size to half an ineter. Sulphurets are common, beside phuret of lead. The lead ore is strong nated with arsenic, and it contain quantity of silver."

The tract which abounds in lead ore. ons, is as large as the county of Berke every citizen has an interest. For, as it property, it may with proper regulation highly valuable to the United States. eral correctness of the account you may confidence.

Jan. 13, 1818.

A SECOND GEN. PUTNAM Gashen, (N. Y.) R

A Bear Hunt.—The following according to the Hunt affords an instance of persever trepidity rarely to be met with in any income the 29th January, a bear was cartaken from its den, in Warwick Mounts a vigilant search of eight days, by a pany men from Warwick. The bear had take men from Warwick. The bear had lake in a declivity of rocks of about forty les Attempts were first made to get him smoaking, &c. but without effect. D then sent into the hole, but they either at his terrific aspect, or were destroyed by At length the Huntsmen finding all at frighten him from his retreat fruitles, rocks over the hole, and came within about of the bear. These continued operation him fierce and terrible. After the ho through the rock was sufficiently large the body of a man, John Ward, jr. cre-placed lighted candles fixed upon the end towards the bear, and with a musket sho but without effect. He descended the time and shot him in the fore legs; the each fire advanced towards the mouth of but Ward was not to be intimidated; he ed again and shot the ferocious beast in Ward was now drawn out, the bear lowing him; he instantly seized a rich hands of another Huntsman, and discl

contents into the head of the animal

thirteen pounds.

fatal. He measured six feet from the

end of the tail, and weighed three how

A LOST FEMALE

NEW-YORK, Pr A young girl arrived from the cour the sloops which navigate our riven; of getting a place. While the sloop the river the girl continued on board, be about departing she took her trunk and porter, and requested him to show her where she could procure lodgings. To took her to a house of ill fame, and, is the of the night, the girl, discovering where made her escape, leaving her trunk has A stranger in the city, she wandered about the most indicate the most indic A stranger in the city, she wandered allo distracted, during one of the most inclement without shelter; and being attracted by which was burning in an unfinished place ship, where the workman were watching used to dry the walls, she entered, and permission to rest on the shavings. Here and story, added to an innocent appear wakened an interest in the workmen, next day procured her a respectable service and recovered her effects. T doubtless, many villainous practices use the unsuspicious into places of infany should be watched, and the culprits pun detection.

Banks .- The Albany Argus gives al incorporated banks in that state, exclusi U. S. Branch Bank at N. York. The a amount of their capital is \$24,38,000; the State has added the sum of \$302.38 Editor of the Argus supposes the amountal actually paid in to be at least 15,0 dollars.

Banks in Maryland .- Niles' table co list of 20 banks in Maryland, exclusive branch of the National Bank, the agric thorised capital of which amounts to 18 dollars, and of which there has been 8,206,595 dollars.

Newspapers.—The Albany Argus has ed a list of all the newspapers printed in together with the names of the tors, and the places of their publication ing to this enumeration, there are in Ne ing to this enumeration, there are in the newspapers published daily, 9 semi-vec 79 weekly—total 96. Estimating the editions at 500 copies, it will give daily, 72,000 each week, and more in a year.

The Necespapers in Maryland accosame authority, amount to 18, of which lished daily, I semi-weekly, and the -4 are printed on paper of imperial medium, and the rest on superior royal republican and eight federal.

Newspapers .- There are 13 newspapers lishments in the state of Vermont, i papers, of which 7 are republican, one religious. There are no Banks in but one was chartered the last year.

Runaway Patrons.—The printer of Bath, N. Y. gives notice to his patro-shall hereafter publish the names of run away without paying the printer!

The Columbian Muse TREMONT Street, next the new Consistence of Consist

or less) five Evenings in the week, its collected from various parts of the We ing of Natural and Artificial Curiosition ing as great a variety, and number found in any Institution of the kind States. Good Music. Admittance

Earthen, China, and Glass Wa No. 52, Market-street JOSIAH NORCROSS, respectful town and country customers, the received in addition to a complete common WARE, a few crates of e TEA&DINING SETTS, consisting of lers, Muffins, Dishes, covered Dishes Sauce Tureens, Fish Dishes, Sallad pies, Butter Boats, Pickle Leaves, Egg Cups, Peppers, Mustards, Salts,

&c. from \$25 to 50 each. Aleo, an additional supply of rich by the set, dozen or piece, to suit p few cheap Tea Trays, China Tea Sei 25 dollars each; jappanned and silve tors, Table Mats, Hearth Brushes, B.

This day received an invoice of as of superior quality and in the best he will sell at the lowest prices for a N. B. Retail customers may have safely sent to any part of the town from the best town from the best town from the sent to any part of the se

American Society, MEMBERS of the American S. calong Pious Youth for the Gresiding out of Boston, are requestive amount of their subscriptions. the amount of their subscription commencing Oct. 26, 1817, to the N. B. The annual subscribers that the third year of subscription Oct. 26, 1817, and those who has for the two preceding years, are quested to attend to this notification.

Dec. 9. tf. Treasurer, 10.

0. 10. -- VOL HOTOUS DEF on the London L

RY THE CURS that an interest in shiect so co mes the wretch mi code, anot id wher union ical eco in a the sub ses, yet it is or very difficult perce of all her ntil she is en

edies will pr

lrish peasantry ect poverty; his d to deserve a bed and board they rear, more iching but potatoes Do you ask the co the principal one the last five-penny n for whom they receremoniesof am. A traveller par soffreland, sees ne any; all is filthy with all a disgusting heap assailing and offend

pass from the

ad he will see the

mets scarcely culti

the marks of ind

Even the inhabit

nances an air o this is not charac a Providence mad a nursed him. So olydays, so reared that all his en id he is robbed of of aervility the me st classes, it is ers brgotten, that the ind in her peasa independence of cha degrading penances wling, tyrannical r is also an awful a stailing in Ireland, d accepts of a f

absolution to the tifling fee. rmation from P promote the inte ing to those ich thousands ation of the in any one should conclusions. the state of drope; and h very Catholic extent than such is the

acc, for heart-

vinces of fields of Scotlan Holland, marks ire wealth are scives. hochman," in, the co and Switz itories which traveller to atholic to a meet with a red with thatel iched rude is he will be in

conjecture the affuence and ind ed a culture wel able that he is unta a no has im as observed its ay. Not to men

tried every years in the same poor Scotland, we authorities which multies which was a common and the prison with the prison with